

40139 to 40201—Continued.

flowered, terminal; flowers one-half inch across, with downy stalks; calyx downy, the lobes pointed, triangular; petals purple. Native of western China, and found on Mount Omi by Wilson, who introduced it for Messrs. Veitch, with whom it flowered in August, 1908. It grows up to 6,000 feet elevation and will probably be perfectly hardy. It makes growths 10 to 12 feet long in a season. The stipules are rather remarkable." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 465.)

40196. *STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA UNDULATA* (Decne.) Rehder and Wilson. Malaceæ.

"A low, spreading evergreen shrub, or a tree over 20 feet high, with very downy young branchlets. Leaves leathery, oval-lanceolate, pointed, glossy green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, one-half to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; entire, downy only on the midrib and margins; stalk one-third to one-half inch long, downy. Flowers white, produced in June in terminal, hairy-stalked corymbs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; each flower about one-half inch across; petals soon falling; calyx with five triangular lobes, silky hairy when young; stamens about 20. Fruit brilliant red, of the shape and size of common haws. Native of China; introduced by Wilson for Messrs. Veitch about 1901. Unlike the previous species, this appears to be quite hardy. It flowers with great freedom, but the blossoms last in beauty a very short time. Its great charm as a garden shrub is in its abundant crop of bright-red fruits. The leaves, as in *Photinia*, turn red sometimes before falling. The specific name refers to the frequently wavy margins of the leaves." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 556, as *S. undulata*.)

40197. *TILIA EUCHLORA* Koch. Tiliaceæ.

"A tree as yet about 40 feet high in this country, but probably considerably higher naturally, of graceful, often rather pendulous growth; young shoots smooth. Leaves roundish ovate, oblique and heart shaped at the base, with short, tapered points; 2 to 4 inches long, often more in young trees, and as much or more wide; rich glossy green and smooth above, pale green beneath and smooth, except for tufts of hairs in the axils of the veins; marginal teeth small, regular, and slender; stalk smooth, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers produced in the latter half of July, three to seven together in cymes 2 to 4 inches long, yellowish white. Floral bract linear-oblong, or narrowly lance shaped, 2 to 3 inches long, one-fourth to five-eighths inch wide, smooth, shortly stalked. Fruit distinctly ovoid, tapered to a point, shaggy, with pale-brown wool, one-fourth to one-third inch long.

"Of doubtful origin; introduced about 1860. In some respects this is the most beautiful of the limes, on account of its bright-green large leaves and pleasing form. It is remarkably free from insect pests. In the summer of 1909, when not only limes but nearly every other tree and shrub was infested with aphides and other pests, I examined specimens of this lime at intervals during the summer and never found a single parasite on the leaves. Yet it is quite uncommon in this country. On the Continent, however, its qualities are better appreciated, and it is being much planted in streets. Its brilliantly glossy, rounded, nearly glabrous leaves and pendulous branches very well distinguish it. It has been suggested that it is a hybrid between *T. cordata* and the scarcely